

ROBERT H. MILLER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—For one copy, one year, or fifty-two numbers, \$2.50 in advance. The above value, \$2.50, if not paid in advance. The above value will be rigidly enforced.

Yearly advertisers will be confined to their regular business, and all advertisements outside will be charged for at regular rates.

Advertisements of a personal nature will be charged at the rate of two dollars per square, and payment required invariably in advance.

Job work promptly and neatly executed.

Subscribers failing regularly to receive their paper, should at once notify the Publisher, and he will, if possible, have the delay remedied.

NEW CLOTHING STORE

NATHAN BROTHERS,  
NORTH SIDE OF SQUARE, LIBERTY, MO.

HAVE opened a large stock of custom made CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS & CAPS, and all kinds of goods belonging to wear, in prices to suit everybody.

September 16, 1870-1871

GROVER & BAKER'S  
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

THE BEST.  
M. J. McNAMARA, Agent,  
At R. A. RINGO'S.—[Feb. 8-8m8.]

THOMPSON HOUSE,  
LIBERTY, MO.

THE above well known house has been reopened after a lapse of eight years, repaired and newly furnished. The proprietor will spare no effort to make the house equal to the best. He solicits a share of public patronage.

L. W. BURKIS, Proprietor.  
December 24, 1869-4f.

FARMER'S SALOON.

J. MEFFERT, Proprietor.

KEEPS at his bar the choicest Brandy, Whiskies and Wines, and the celebrated Western Beer. He solicits a call from the lovers of pure and fine liquors.

Rooms in No. 2, Thompson House.  
N. M. SAMUEL, ED. V. RINGO, K. E. SAMUEL.

E. M. SAMUEL & SONS.  
Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,  
413, N. Levee, and 429, N. Commercial St.  
(Corner Vine and Levee).

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

PROMPT attention paid to consignments of Hemp, Flour, Grain, Wool, and Country Produce generally, and to all kinds of Merchandise filled at lowest market rates.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.  
Jan. 12, 1869-4f.

REMOVED.

WM. GABEL,  
Has removed his large stock of

Boots and Shoes

TO HIS  
Magnificent New Store,  
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, KANSAS CITY.

January 20, 17.

WEISER'S BAKERY.

BERRY BUILDING, LIBERTY, MO.

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, constantly on hand. Also HOT COFFEE, LUNCH, LAGER BEER, CANDIES, NUTS, CRACKERS, &c. He solicits a call—Nov. 20f.

M. S. PRENTISS, GEO. H. SMITH.

PRENTISS & SMITH,  
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

SPECIAL attention paid to STAIR BUILDING. Estimates made on buildings free of charge. Shop—South West corner of Green's Lumber Yard, near depot.  
July 22, 1870-11f.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY.

WE would state to the citizens of Liberty that we have fitted up in good style, a MEAT MARKET HOUSE, nearly opposite the "Arthur House," and will keep our racks supplied with the best fresh meat the country affords. We also have in successful operation, a DAIRY, and can supply our citizens with fresh Milk and Cheese, delivered at their houses.

WE are raising the highest market price, in cash for HIDES AND SHEEP BELTS.  
April 1, 1870-4f.

S. H. SMITH,  
DENTIST.

LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

TREATS Diseases of the Teeth and Gum, Alveolar Abscesses, etc. Decayed Teeth filled and restored. Artificial Teeth set on any of the materials most approved by the profession. Careful Attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth.

Advice, without operation, free.  
Office just east of the Arthur House.  
June 17-4f.

WILL practice in the counties of Clay, Jackson, Ray, Platte, and Clinton counties.  
Feb. 7-4f.

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE.  
R. C. EWING.

Counselor at Law,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Be glad to call attention to his Law and Land Office in Kansas City, as affording facilities for the sale of Real Estate. A great many emigrants and land buyers come to this place to inquire how they can go to the country to look. Property put into my hands will be extensively advertised.  
March 18, 1870-4f.

DR. J. T. MARSH.

OFFICE—Over Warren & Hughes' Drug Store.  
[Jan. 27, 1871-m3d.]

SAMUEL HARDWICK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
LIBERTY, MO.

Office on the west side of the public square.  
September 16, 1870-4f.

For Sale or Lease.

THE North half of North East quarter of section 12, township 50, range 22, Clay county, Mo. For particulars, inquire of Thos. J. H. Richards, who lives near the premises. E. J. TRABER, Kansas City.  
November 26, 1870-25f.

A. I. TURPIN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

KEEPS his shop in Everett's New Brick Building, north east of the Arthur House, and west of Austin's Livery Stable, where he is thankful for past patronage.

Particular attention paid to CUTTING.  
April 17, 1868-4f.

HENRY SMITH,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

May 20, 1870-4f.

HEMP WANTED!

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for HEMP, of all grades, in the House of Timothy Bailey in Liberty, Mo.  
February 11, 1870-4f.

## Liberty



## Tribune.

VOL. XXV.

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., MARCH 10, 1871.

NO. 43.

JNO. T. CHANDLER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,AND  
Real Estate Agent,

LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

Office over Withoff's Grocery Store.

I have opened an office for the sale and purchase of

CLAY COUNTY LANDS.

THOSE who have farms for sale, may realize advanced rates, by authorizing me to bring their

LANDS TO THE NOTICE OF PURCHASERS.

No Charges Unless in Cases of Sale or Purchase.

I have now on hand for sale a large number of farms—comprising some of the most valuable lands in Clay county.

March 6-4f.

W. H. WOODSON, JAS. E. LINCOLN.

WOODSON & LINCOLN,  
Law & Real Estate

OFFICE,

LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MO.

WE would notify the people of Clay and adjoining counties, that in connection with our law office, we have opened an office for the purpose of

Buying and Selling Real Estate

All persons who have lands for sale, or who desire to purchase lands in Clay or adjoining counties, will find it

TO THEIR INTEREST

To empower us to make such sale and purchase.

NO CHARGES

Unless in case of sale or purchase.

Missouri City Distillery.

THE undersigned, who has enjoyed a large experience in the distilling business, would embrace this method of communicating a knowledge of his extensive operations in this line, to all dealers in the liquor traffic.

He proposes to sell to the public the most superior articles of liquors, at as low, or lower rates, than any competitor, and to give me a call, and determine for themselves.

F. M. HUTCHINSON.

April 16, 1869-58f.

COMMERCIAL SAVINGS BANK

LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

CAPITAL STOCK

\$50,000.00.

DEPOSITORS SECURED IN DOUBLE THE

AMOUNT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK.

D. J. ADKINS, President.

WM. A. HALL, Cashier and Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

D. J. ADKINS, WM. A. HALL,

D. J. MILLER, W. K. GARDNER,

A. C. ALLEN, A. C. DAYTON,

GEO. HUGHES, L. T. PETTY,

DAVID ROBERTS.

THIS BANK organized under and by virtue of the provisions of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, entitled, "An Act concerning private corporations," approved March 19th, 1868, and under chapter twenty-four of said Act, which chapter is entitled of Savings Banks and Trust companies, is now open and prepared to transact business with customers on the best and most liberal terms.

Exchange on St. Louis and all the principal cities by express and gold.

The Highest Prices Paid for gold and silver coin, Bullion, Uncurrent Money, Bonds of the United States, and of the State of Missouri, the county of Clay and the city of Liberty.

Discounts made upon time with personal security, or mortgage upon unencumbered real estate.

Revenue Stamps always on hand.

Deposits, special and general, solicited.

The citizens of Clay and adjoining counties, and the business public generally, are respectfully invited to open accounts with the Bank.

Banking House on west side of Public Square, adjoining Roberts corner.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily.

Liberty, Missouri, Jan. 1, 1870-52f.

New Furniture!

Metallic Burial Caskets, &c., &c.

I HAVE just received a large and elegant lot of Furniture, consisting of plain and fine

WARDROBES, BUREAUS,

WASHSTANDS, CHAIRS,

ROCKING CHAIRS, SAFES,

MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

Which I will sell

Cheaper than any other House

In upper Missouri. Persons desiring anything in my line, will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WE keep on hand a stock of Metallic Burial Cases and Wooden Coffins.

Our Furniture rooms on North side of Public Square, next door to Col. Larkin Bradford's Tin and Stove Store.

D. D. MILLER.

May 3, 1870.

P. & J. FRAHER,

Manufacturers of and Retail Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

LIBERTY, MO.

HAVING just received a large and elegant assortment of Boots and Shoes, of the most perfect styles and quality, we now are prepared to sell FOR CASH, LOWER than any retail house in the West.

Also, a fine stock of French upper leather, on short notice, in a neat, durable and stylish manner. All goods warranted. Store room, north-west corner of "Public Square."

May 20, 1870-11f.

Lumber! Lumber!

AT MISSOURI CITY, CLAY CO., MO.

A LARGE stock of WHITE AND YELLOW PINE, DOUGLASS AND WALNUT LUMBER, consisting in part of

Joists, Scantling, Pickets, Lath,

DOORS, SHINGLES, SASH, BLINDS,

FRAMES, &c. Also, Window Glass, Nails, Hooks, Hinges, Bolts, Springs, Butts and Screws of all sorts and sizes, all for sale at the lowest prices, and also make out and build houses, from the size of a cigar box up to a steamboat. All jobs taken by me will be put through in "double quick" time, and strictly upon Oriental Exchange principles.

This is a twin of the grand scheme for controlling the elections through government officers.

Deparied this life on the fifteenth of Nov., 1870 at his residence in Jackson Co., Mo., Mr. Archibald Benick in the seventy-first year of his age.

A man who had committed several murders, and who appeared to be insane, was put under the influence of chloroform. As he began to revive, he answered questions with truth and reason. As soon as complete consciousness was restored, he saw that he had betrayed himself, and made a full confession.

Shop and Yard on Isabel street, near the Railroad.

O. P. GASE.

March 26, 1870-40f.

A WOMAN'S FANCY.

O, my beloved—a summer isle,  
Surrounded by a troubled sea,  
Where bright birds and blossoms smile,  
I sometimes think I am to thee,  
Thou lovest me, therefore dost thou deem  
The whole world's lot I must be—  
My death would wake thee from thy dream,  
And thou wouldst learn its thoughts of me.

Thou'lt hear it too I was a bird  
That came to earth in the spring,  
That scarcely had my song been heard  
Before death had eloped my darling wing;  
That had I waited for the May,  
And brought the roses when I came,  
I might have sung a lovelier lay,  
And won a more enduring fame.

And some will say I was a flower,  
Won by the warm deceitful rain  
To burst in bloom, and ere an hour  
Went shrinking back to earth again,  
And that a zephyr, hurrying past,  
Caught the faint fragrance on its wing,  
But, hunted by the Northern blast,  
It fled from earth a perished thing.

With thee, my dearest, in thy heart  
My sweet memorial shall be,  
Thou'lt judge me not by worldly art,  
But what my life hath been to thee,  
Why let the thought of praise or blame  
Come to my couch to break my rest?  
Why should a woman care for fame?  
Her world's the heart that loves her best!

A RICH STORY.

A Parkersburg paper says that several members of the Legislature took the cars at Grafton, last one evening, for Wheeling, and among the number was a Mr. G., of somewhat large proportions physically, and a Mr. D., of

These two stalwart Mr. G. and the smooth-faced little Mr. D., took a berth together, it seems, in a sleeping car. The little man laid behind, and the good-natured, waggish Mr. G., before.

Mr. D. was soon sleeping and snoring furiously. Mr. G., more restless under his legislative burdens, soon rose and was sitting by the stove, when an elderly lady came aboard and desired a berth.

"All right, madam," said G. "I took a berth with my son, and you can occupy my place in that berth where my little son is sleeping."

Taking Mr. G. at his word, the old lady disrobed and laid down with the boy.

After a quiet repose of some time, the boy, Mr. D., became restless from some cause, and began to kick around, to the annoyance of the lady, so, in a maternal manner, she patted him on the back, and said:

"Lie still, sonny, pa said I might sleep along with you."

"Thunder and lightning!" cried the legislator, "who are you? I am no boy, I am a member of the West Virginia Legislature!"

It is said that the old lady swooned, and could not be brought to till D. promised that G. should be impeached. D. swears the thing shall not rest here.

What action the Legislature will take for the purpose of protecting its own dignity, remains to be seen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—New Hampshire is to lead off, in the spring elections, and the canvass in that state attracts unusual attention on account of the strong probability that the Radical party will be beaten, unless it adopts some unusual device to save itself from that fate.

The Democratic candidate for governor is James A. Weston, his Radical opponent is Rev. Mr. Pike, who is called "a clergyman, warrior and politician," and prohibition candidate is Rev. Mr. Cummings; and the labor-reform candidate is L. P. Cooper. The two last named will receive a small vote, but it would probably weaken the Radical strength sufficiently to throw the result in favor of the Democracy, were it not for a gross injustice which the Radicals have resolved to adopt. It is stated that the selection of every town in the state will strike the names of all naturalized citizens from the polling lists, and throw upon this class of voters the burden of proving anew their right to vote, by producing their papers. This is one of those measures by which the Radical party, under the pretext of "purifying the ballot," manage to disfranchise thousands of persons who are entitled to the ballot. A few hundred votes will turn the scale, and the Radicals confidently expect to carry the day by depriving the Democracy of the votes of all naturalized citizens who have lost, or may not be able to produce their papers.

CENTRAL DESPOTISM.—At the rate at which the rabid Radicals in Congress are advancing upon their course of usurpation, the prophecy of Blair relative to the assumption of imperial power by the Administration seems not beyond the bound of realization. A bill has been introduced, ostensibly "to preserve the peace," but really to empower the President to declare martial law in any State, "whenever any person or persons, either singly or in groups or parties, shall go upon the highway or upon the premises of any citizen or citizens of the United States, masked or disguised, or otherwise making threats by word or deed; or committing any unlawful acts of any kind whatsoever; and upon conviction said persons shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or death at the discretion of the court martial."

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O. P. GASE.

March 26, 1870-40f.

TEXAS AS A WHEAT STATE.—Texas was admitted into the Union in 1846, and re-admitted in 1870. Her broad acres have scarcely been touched by the plow, and her population is sparse.

Yet she stands first in rank as a wheat-producing State, possessing more cattle and horses than any other six of the American Commonwealths.

As a wheat and corn-producing State, she is making rapid strides toward the front, and only the laggard movements of her chartered railway enterprises have hitherto prevented her from taking high rank in the cereal States.

In ten years from now, when the great wheat section of which Dallas is a natural center, shall find the means of rapid transportation afforded her, the wheat and corn of Texas will be as well and widely known in the markets of the world as are the present products of her ranches and prairies.—Austin Journal.

The Southern Radicals will ask the next Congress for a fairer distribution of the fatter offices. Their sacrifices have been immense—of reputation, self-respect and a poor people's money—and they hold that their rewards should be according to the arduous nature of their services. Besides, this is the last chance for anything, big or little.

The Kentucky Supreme Court has decided that dogs may be executed without roaming on a neighbor's premises without proper human company, and their owner may not plead in their behalf that they were enticed from home.

WOMEN ARE FOND OF FETTERING.

All that excess of flattery and petting of which women are so fond becomes a bore to a man if required as part of the daily habit of life. Out in the world as he is, harassed by anxieties of which she knows nothing, home is emphatically his place of rest, where his wife is his friend who knows his mind, where he may be himself without the fear of offending, and relax the strain that must be kept up out of doors; where he may feel himself safe, understood and at ease. And some women, and these by no means the coldest or the least loving, are wise enough to understand this need of rest in the man's harder life, and accepting, the quiet of security as part of the conditions of marriage, content themselves with the unobtrusive love into which the fever of passion has subsided. Others fret over it, and make themselves and their husbands wretched, because they cannot believe in that which is not forever paraded before their eyes. Yet what kind of home is it for the man if he has to walk as on eggshells, every moment afraid of wounding the susceptibilities of a woman who has to be continually assured that he still loves her, before she will believe that to-day is as yesterday? Of one thing she may be certain; no wife who understands what is the best kind of marriage demands these continued attentions, which, voluntary offerings of the lover, becomes enforced tribute from the husband. She knows that as a wife, whom it is not necessary to court or flatter, she has a nobler place than that which is expressed by the attentions paid to a mistress. Wifehood, like all assured conditions, does not need to be buttressed up; but a less certain position must be supported from the outside, and insecure self-respect, an uncertain holding, must be perpetually strengthened and reassured.

Women who cannot live happily without being made, love, to are more like mistresses than wives, and come badly off in the great struggles of life and the cruel handling of time. Placing all their happiness in things which cannot continue, they let slip that which lieth in their hands, and in their desire to retain the romantic position of lovers lose the sweet security of wives. Perhaps, if they had higher aims in life than those with which they make shift to satisfy themselves, they would not let themselves sink to the level of this folly, and would understand better than they do now the worth of realities as contrasted with appearances.

And yet we cannot but pity the poor, weak, craving souls who long so pitifully for the freshness of the morning to continue far into the day and evening, who cling so tenaciously to the fleeting romances of youth. They are taken by the glitter of things—love-making among the rest; and the man who is showiest in his affections, who can express it with the most color, and paint it, so to speak, with the minutest touches, is the man whose love seems to them the most trustworthy and the most intense. They often make the mistake of confounding this show with the substance, of trusting to pictorial impressions rather than to solid facts. And they often make the mistake of cloying their husbands with personal half-chivalric caresses which were all very well in the early days, but which become tiresome as time goes on and the gravity of life deepens. And then, when the man either quietly keeps them off, or more brusquely repels them, they are hurt and miserable, and think the whole happiness of their lives is dead, and all that makes marriage beautiful at an end. What is to be done to balance things evenly in this unequal world of sex? What, indeed, is to be done at any time to reconcile strength with weakness, and to give each its due? One thing at least is sure. The more thoroughly women learn the true nature of men, and the less unhappiness they will create for themselves; and the more patient men are with the hysterical excitability, the restless craving, which nature, for some purpose at present unknown, has made the special temperament of women, the fewer *femmes incompréhensibles* there will be in married homes and the larger the chance of married happiness. All one's theory of domestic life come down at last to the give and take system, to bearing and forbearing, and meeting half way idiosyncrasies which one does not personally share.

An exchange thus points the way to better times: "The business of the country languishes and suffers. The farmer cannot sell his produce; the mechanic and the workman are idle; ships rot in the harbors of the union; the merchant complains; the planter cannot sell his cotton. On all sides and from every section of the land the cry of 'hard times,' 'dull times,' 'scarcity of money,' etc., comes up! Is there no help? Cannot something be done? We answer, yes. Let the people assemble in wards, townships and counties, and on the cross roads, and send forth their voices by constant petitions and votes for reform; and as sure as there is a sky above the earth, congress and legislatures will heed the warning."

Texas farmers report that they will this year plant more corn than ever before, and contract the cotton crop in a proportionate degree. The large immigration has had the effect to raise the price of corn and meat.

The Kentucky Supreme Court has decided that dogs may be executed without roaming on a neighbor's premises without proper human company, and their owner may not plead in their behalf that they were enticed from home.

Imperialism at Washington.

An exchange has the following in its Washington correspondence: "We are getting to be just the least bit imperial in our ways here. For the first time in the history of the executive mansion the secrets appear in literary. His Excellency is surrounded by the military. There is a continual jingling of spurs and clank of sabres, and the illustrious tanner, now grown so great, can only be reached through a battalion of flunkies. Brigadier generals (by brevet) are as thick as blackberries. Mrs. Grant, when she receives, is surrounded by her ladies of honor, and the handsome, jolly Gen. Michler acts as master of ceremonies and presents the vulgar crowd to their exclusive Excellencies. Verily this does sound just a bit imperialistic, and the founders of the republic who entertained such contempt for royalty and endeavored to establish here a government whose distinguishing feature should be simplicity, if they are permitted to look down upon the scenes enacted at Washington under the new regime, will be struck with a new departure of republicanism. It will occur to them that they were singularly blind as to the mission of free government and they will mutually agree that they passed from the scene of action just in time to save progressive posterity from pronouncing them a batch of silly old fools. Washington, Jefferson, and their compatriots of the early days of our history would hardly pass muster in their homely garb at the gorgeous receptions of the White House to-day. They would be ranked by their royal highness of noble Dent lineage among the 'vulgar crowd,' and while permitted to gaze upon the regal splendor of her surroundings could not be allowed to participate on occasions of state. Truly the star of the Grants and Dents has risen, and the American world progresses."

"DEAD ISSUES."

"The Paper" makes the following good hits at the standing argument of Radicals, when any question comes up that they cannot manage to dovetail with loyalty:

The Constitution is a "dead issue," therefore never mention it.

States Rights against Centralization is a "dead issue," therefore make no effort to keep Congress within the scope of the powers granted by the Constitution.

Opposition to the use of the army to carry elections is a "dead issue," therefore make no objections to it.

Carpet-bagery is a "dead issue," therefore let the New England Radicals fill all the important offices in the Southern States.

Scallawagery is a "dead issue," therefore let decent people submit to the rule of thieves and ignoramus.

The national debt